A WASHINGTON dispatch states that GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. the financial bill which was passed by the senate Monday night, now goes to der the rules, by any means whatever, before next Monday, and then it will require a two-thirds vote either to take it up for action or to refer it to a committee. Meanwhile the house will have An Able Defense of Mr. Davis, and Sevoted on the bill which it has before it for free banking and sent it to the senate, and therefore the final passage of the financial bill is yet distant. The same dispatch says the President deems a free-banking law with redemption, and with a provision for the retention by the bank of a portion of their coin, the interest to be applied to coin redemption for so long excited the expectation of the public. It had been aunounced long ure attainable at this session. Under all ago that this book would reflect upon the course of the Confederate administhe circumstances, a measure of that tration in the conduct of the war, and kind he will approve, but a bill, such as the southern people were prepared to that passed by the senate, if it ever lasten with attention and decide with reaches the President for his action, Justice upon any statement made by the distinguished author. It is therefore would be very carefully scrutinized, and there is at least a strong probability that it would be vetoed. The petition put in circulation in New York Saturday, in circulation in New York Saturday, the veto the asking President Grant to veto the measures of inflation, has been withdrawn, and one modified in expression substituted. The veto was asked "in order that the honor of our country may not suffer in the estimation of our own people and in the estimation of all the civilized nations of the world."

PROF. ALLAN CURR.

fermons and Lecture on Sunday and Monday.

Large Attendance at the Baptist and Cumberland Churches,

PROF. CURR'S LECTURE LAST NIGHT.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance upon Prof. Curr's lecture at the Central Baptist handled in a manner at once unique, masterly, and well worthy the distinguished orator of the occasion.

HIS LECTURE TO-NIGHT. The subject this evening at the First Baptist church is his celebrated lecture | book: First, are they true? second, are entled "The Master Passion; or Love, Human and Divine." Replete with humor, wit and eloquence. The lecture, charges Mr. Davis with the authorship mor, wit and eloquence. The lecture, nevertheless, comprehends a sublime lesson full of thrilling interest and ingeneral to the Confederate congress as a struction. It commends itself both to the old and especially the young, and satisfactory to himself, he considers that we bespeak for Dr. Lofton and his audi- Mr. Davis, not having the courage himence a brilliant entertainment and a self, has loaded a blunderbuss, and hired important department in the south, plendid feast. Let everyone attend. Tickets at Hatcher's bookstore, No. 315

HIS PREVIOUS LECTURES. Sunday last there was a large attendance at the Central Baptist church, who enjoyed the sermon very much, the sub-ject being "Who is this?" It embraced all the sad and sorrowful circumstances attending our Savior from the time of his triumphal entrance into the city of Jerusalem, amid the hosannas of the multitude, to his ascension upon the mount. The speaker embellished the subject with beautiful and graceful illustrations which interested, charmed and were highly instructive. The attention of the audience was riveted from the beginning to the ending of the sermon, which was delivered with that earnest manner so peculiarly characteristic of Professor Curr. In the afternoon this distinguished gentleman delivered a

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL LECTURE grown persons at the First Pap-tist church on Second street. The vate rumor to make out a public wrong in New York and throughout the doned-and unconnected with any other United States a few years since, when it | evidence of future danger than his own was supposed that the Atlantic was lost. | fears. "Any news from the Atlantic?" "Any news from the Atlantic?" rang from one end of the country to the other, flash- general's answers thereto? ing over the telegraph wires, and the nation was stirred, because it was feared is that General Johnston was a failure that a vessel had been wrecked and as a general. This is the substance of many lives lost. It was of more import- the whole matter. And will the genance that they should be excited over | eral himself assert that he was not? the we fare of their children in seeing that they were properly and religiously trained, and that the Sunday-school, under God, was an instrumentality of great | an exception in military affairs. Sucpower for good. He then proceeded to is subject, "The Model Sunday-school

Teacher," in five ways: First-He should teach with his feet. He should be punctual-not come in five ergy and talent displayed or professed, minutes after the school opened. Some teachers, he feared, had religious corns and bunions. Their feet always got sore on Sunday, but somehow they were cured on Monday. The model teacher was prompt, always in his place at least five minutes ahead of time.

Second-He must teach with his hand. When he meets his scholar, he should take him or her by the hand, and cordially welcome them. The warm, hearty grasp of the hand made one feel comfortable. He shouldn't ignore handteaching in the Sunday-school.

Third-He must teach with his eyes. He should never scowl and look angry at his scholars. He should let sunlight and gladness speak from his eyes, and

oughly-should not wait until Sunday morning, and then go into his class, and with his book before him, read over

all interest in it and him. Fifth-He should teach with the heart He should have his heart right with God; pray to God for wisdom and guidance.

God, and then, by his assistance he could lead others to him. The teacher thus prepared for teaching with his feet, his hands, his eyes, head, and his heart, was an instrument in the hands of God in doing a work The sturdy old oak could not be dealt

ed, nurtured and directed. The speaker then closed by giving, in a most impressive style, the "Legend of a battle. the Golden Cord," which, somewhat after the style of Bunyan, teaches an important lesson to all. We confess to an administration of the professor, having did not go to Manassas until he was important lesson to all. heard his sermon Sunday morning and this address Sunday afternoon. He is

To the first, he alleges that even questionably an able man. His preaching is so plain and simple as to be comprehended by a child, and yet so deep with impressive truths, presented in such a new and practical way, as to like adult hearers much upon which give his adult hearers much upon which to reflect when they have heard him. He speaks and looks like a man with a well-stored brain and a good heart, and well-stored brain and a good heart, and formed two days after he took corn. This is not military. It has not the first

At night Prof. Curr preached to an interesting and attentive congregation. The subject of the sermon "Thou art Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting," was handled with great skill and given fervid eloquence, his description of Belsuazzar's feast and the king's consternation upon beholding, the hand-wording on the wail was of marked wording on the wail was of marked brilliancy, and displayed an ability such as only a high order of intellect and thereough culture can claim. Monday night Prof. Curr delivered another in-The subject of the sermon "Thou art general.

the house, where it cannot be reached, un- His Differences of Opinion with Ex-President Davis Carefully and Concisely Reviewed by Colonel George R. Phelau.

> vere Criticism of Gen. Johnston's Military Career and Ability During the War.

EDITORS APPEAL-From an article which appears in your Sunday's issue it seems that General Joseph E. Johnston has at last written the book which has should express a candid and respectful condemnation of such a course.

In the first place, even admitting all General Johnston has stated to be an accurate statement of all the facts, as well those the general did not, and could not know, as those he had opportuni-ties of knowing, there is no propriety in thus using them as an instrument of personal attack. The general's own recollections of the principles which pre-vailed when he was an honored member of the proud-spirited, chivalrous "old army," should have taught him the dignified rebuke administered by a correct statement of facts without comment; or should advancing age have brought to his mind the memory of still younger days, he might have remembered the brave West Point motto:

church was large. The lecture was simply grand, electrifying—the lecturer holding bis audience for an hour and a become the purchased property of the publishers who have bought his book, we have now to consider it only half spell-bound. His theme, "The Storming of the Bastile," thrilling, instructive, and romantic in itself, was and large acquaintance to draw upon by letter, we may claim to be at least fair when we discuss his letter upon its own statements, and lynch him in the blaze of his own arson. Two questions arise at once upon this

> military failure. And for reasons stated a man to pull the trigger after he is dead. For the purpose, therefore, of ob-taining his favorite position, he has as-And having arranged his antagonist's attack in a comfortable manner, he proceeds to whack away scientifically upon its utter destruction. We might leave the general to the flerce conflict, our regard for his safety being allayed by confidence in the artist; but for believing that in point of fact the general's conscientious suspicions are correct, and that perhaps Mr. Davis, in com-

mon with a large proportion of the people of the south, did consider him as an utter and absolute military failure. This, however, cannot excuse his wanton attack, on purely supposi-tious grounds, upon Mr. Davis. Previous threats are no justification for assault, unless connected with some present demonstration, even in the vilest criminal; and the general appears, from before a large number of pupils and his own statement as to his grounds for speaker introduced his subject by a at the hands of Mr. Davis-a wrong pathetic description of the scenes enact- which, if contemplated, had been aban-

Universal opinion has long since settled that success is the only practical criterion of merit. The rule is without cess is not the result of accident, but of the exertion of talent and energy toward the attainment of a given end. And no matter how great the enfailure shows indisputably that they were not sufficient for the purpose.

In military affairs the means of execution are the lives of thousands, the property, honor, and liberties of nations. And the man who sacrifices these in the tended as a criticism upon either Genendeavor to attain more than he can achieve, is not only a failure, but criminal. Such are the chances of ambition. Its rewards are too great and too tempting to human desire, not to demand the take when he immagines because the check of punishment equally great. The great Albert Sidney Johnston sealed his acknowledgment of this with his life. Bonaparte made it his rule of promo-tion, and General Joseph E. Johnston denies it by a book. General Johnston, his own showing, during

with looks beaming love and affection, win the children to him.

Fourth—He should teach with the head; should prepare his lesson thorthe Mississippi, he has fought many battles, and has maneuvered over every section of the theater of war, and the his lesson for the first time. He should fact remains that in no single instance should have to prepare it in advance. If he didn't has be ever won either a campaign or a was before it. know his lessons his scholars would find it out quickly, and then they would lose advanced to Beauregard's relief at Manassas, and as soon thereafter as he as- al has so rashly brought against himself sumed control of the army he retreated. He advanced, he says, under direct or-ders, to Yorktown, and again retreated tie should get his own heart right before | to Richmond. Once away from the direct control and orders of the war department, in Mississippi and Georgia, and he at once retreated. Let the general explain these facts to the country; and while thousands of desolate homes keep the passover in sorrow for the vicnot second in importance to the preaching of the word from the sacred desk, upon the gloom with his querulous upon the gloom with his querulous complaint against "the administration." with easily-the sapling could be train- He was a failure-an utter failure; and

> the Confederate service who never won The first charge in his "synopsis"

he stands now as the only general in

night Prof. Curr delivered another interesting and instructive lecture at the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

In this case, as far as a forward move
or and thorough culture can claim. Monday night Prof. Curr delivered another interesting and instructive lecture at the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

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the army in moving public property and then bave to abandon one-sixth of the whole amount, why could not the general in command have devoted twenty or more days to the same pur-

pose and saved all of it!

He says the engineers were sent from Richmond, at his own request, but not for the purpose of making him a topographical map, and yet the letter he quotes from Captain Robinson shows that they were for that purpose, and were inexperienced and slow. The limited country embraced in the area of his operations would seem to have demanded quite an exact and definite topographi-cal map, but the general says he had the usual resource of generals—"a good map"—perhaps an excerpt from Mitchell's atlas. He adduces Colonel Cole to prove that he never received an imperative order to halt upon the Rapahannock
—and yet admits that the indignation of
the Virginians "may have drawn from
the President such an order! But what
becomes of Colonel Cole's proof, which
after all is only negative in its character; and he being of the quartermasters' department, was manifestly not charged with care of the correspondence. It was the assistant-adjutant-general's duty to receive and preserve such orders. But

the general does not examine him. With reference to the third charge, that General Johnston evacuated Yorktown and retreated to Richmond, losing supplies and stores, and affecting the moral cof the whole people and army, without going into the whole circumstances which would be too lengthy for a newspaper, it will be sufficient to observe two can be a feet. First, that if General

general facts. First, that if General Johnston was ordered by the war department to make a campaign he thought would end in disaster, it was his duty to have resigned Second, that after General Johnston had received his "desperate wound," and General Lee had taken command, the same army drove McClellan from the

With reference to the Vicksburg campaign he has not answered the two important charges in any particular. First, that he did not foresee and prepare against Grant's attack on Vicksburg; second, that he did not make his headuarters with Pemberton's corps. His only reply is that he was ordered to Tennessee, and that afterward he was waitingabout for orders like an idle schoolboy. Not an idea did he advance; not a plan did he propose; but after having been placed in command of the most he submits to be ordered about like a private soldier! If these be the whole facts, then the general has written his sumed himself to be attacked, in order is not an officer of any rank in the armies of the civilized world, whose crav-

ing for office would allow him to be thus made a puppet of, who would risk the odium of defeats and endanger the lives of his men to preserve his nominal rank as a general. Such conduct must terminate in disaster, as in this case. Pemberton was forced back into Vicksburg and surrendered with thirty thousand men, while General Johnston rested at Jackson and saw his own comand thus sacrificed without an atthis was Bazaine condemned to be degraded and shot. He says he would have united with Pemberton but for

vague general statement. The record does not show that any one was ever either tried or condemned for this; and it is the paitry excuse of every incompetent that "his orders were not obeyed." Again, we flad the general in comagain he at once commenced to retreat. He declares, in a most ridiculous manner for a soldier, that his reason was "not because Sherman extended his wings, 11; Republicans, 8; independents, 3. But supposing these charges to have because Sherman extended his wings, been made by any one—what are the but because he moved his army around Johnston's flanks, and that the country was favorable for defense as for attack! Thus confessing that Sherman per-

disobedience of his orders. This is a

formed the most dangerous and difficult feat of strategy in moving by the flank in the presence of the enemy; and at the same time declaring that if the enemy "gave favorable opportunities for attack they were discovered by no one in the army." This is very evident. But the general seems to have forgotten to quote the famous "Battle Order" at Calhoun, Georgia, when he borrowed General Pope's pen to declare battle and victory to the army. In this document he seemed to have been well satisfied,

both with his "opportunity of attack,

and position." But this article is already too long for the limits of a newspaper. It is not ineral Johnston's strategy or capacity, but because the writer deems him to have done Mr. Davis great injustice and himself more. He makes a grave missouthern people found fault with the administration, in some few particulars, they meant to make a hero of him. He is also mistaken if he supposes the sol-diers will ever place him beside such men as Lee and Jackson. His continued and invidious comparisons of his own position with these great captains and our other brave generals can only make him appear less than he is. If he desires to know, he may hear that the soldiers, with a keen insight into fitness for office, declared that he was the best quartermaster in the world; and this he

should have been during the war as he to have been amply sustained. By his own statements alone have we discussed this cuapter of his book. He admits that whenever entrusted with the defense of a post he abandoned it; that whenever charged with the conduct of a campaign, he retreated. He objected to everything and at all times. The second general in rank in the army, he went grumblingly about his work like an unwilling hireling. When an officer accepts a plan he becomes responsible for its success. There was no person at Richmond to force his baton to his grasp had he chosen to decline it. Pemberton resigned as general to take command of a battery, and Bragg declared his willingness to go into the ranks, but General Johnston held on as long as there was a regiment in the field. He gersoll's majority over all, 1897. which had tried to disgrace him. When they called he went; when they ordered

that? He forgets, in his anxiety to defeat the particulars of the charges in the should have learned to resign; but while "synopsis," to protect his fame as a taking knowledge from his foes he

ment was concerned, he did not "an- word has been said to break the stillness It will probably show a fair division be-The second charge is that he abandoned a large quantity of stores at Centerville, again retreated, and above all, was ignorant of the country behind him.

Of our repose and the dignity of our random until General Johnston has violated the solemn truce of defeat by a violent renewal of what was buried in the past. Virtue needs no vociferation; and while of our repose and the dignity of our fall | tween parties. To this the general answers by special pleading as to dates, when by his own statements he did abandon "more than one-sixth" of "a vast amount of stores and material of war placed there by the government against his repeated remonstrances." Yet, shortly after, he says the army devoted fifteen days to the removal of the public property.

Now, if he could for fifteen days employ the army u moving public property. To this the general answers by special | we would fain give General Johnston

ELECTION NEWS.

GEO, R. PHELAN.

Glorious Victories of the Democracy probably five, out of six aldermen Over All Opposition, in Ohio and Connecticut.

Meagre Returns from Michigan, but Enough to Rejoice Over-Sweeping Victories in Missouri

and Elsewhere.

The Legislature of Connecticut Strongly Democratic-The Governor Elected by Over 1500 Majority.

onio,

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, April 7 .- The Democrats were triumphant in the city elections by a majority of about 4000. They will have a majority of about fifteen, on joint ballot, in the city council. Yaple, candidate for judge of the superior court, for whom both parties voted, received 16,500 votes.

The Garette, referring to the causes of the Republican defeat, says the old Libpublicans. On the other hand, the temperance people took no particular interest in the campaign.

The Enquirer says: "While we accord to the Democracy the fullest measure of praise for this result, we are not unmindful of the fact that they were greatly strengthened by the moderate Republicans, who rebelled against fanaticism, which is attempting to regulate the personal affairs of citizens. Advices from Kenton, Warren, Mt. Vernon, Morton, Lima, Logan and Denneson report the temperance ticket victorious. In Sidney, Pomeroy, Bucyrus and Shelby the anti-temperance ticket is successful. In London, the mayor, marshal, and one out of three councilmen on the crusaders' ticket was elected.

LEE - At his residence, No. 162 Robeson street, on Tuesday evening, April 7th, Hon. More definite returns show that the Democratic majority in Cincinnati will

TOLEDO. Toledo, April 7 .- Returns from yesterday's election complete, except from the fifth ward, and show the Demo-

DAYTON. DAYTON, April 7 .- The Democratic triumph is regarded by them as a popular condemnation of crusading, and it is probably ended in Dayton. The official Democratic majority for Butz, mayor, is 403, and for police-commissioner, 750; the balance of the Demo-

cratic ticket by from 330 to 637 major-The party is much less noisy than over any success heretofore achieved, but they regard the victory as a conclusive ending of crusading, and will insist upon it. The league will have to adopt a new method of conducting the temperance reformation. No prohibitory ordinance can pass the council, though none has been contemplated.

COLUMBUS. COLUMBUS, April 7 .- Full returns of mand of the largest army in the Confederace service, at Dalton, Georgia, and cratic ticket is elected, the Democratic candidate for police commissioner beating the citizens' nominee from 800 to CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—Returns from all the wards in this city but one show a heavy Democratic gain. In the council the Democrats gain four members and lose one. The Democratic candidate for police commissioner was elected by over 3000 majority, a net Republican loss over 1872 of 7898.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT. DETROIT, April 7.-The charter election was held in this State to-day, the Republicans electing their ticket in the following places: Kalamazoo, Fenton. Coldwater, Ann Arbor, Hillsdale, Grand Haven, East Saginaw and Alpena. The Democrats elected their ticket at Niles, Port Huron, Pontiac, Bay City, Grand Rapids, Lansing and Muskegon. The temperance ticket was elected at Ypsilanti, the people's or whisky ticket in Flint, and the reform ticket in Iona.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA. OMAHA, March 7.-The election of cityofficers to-day has been very spirit-ed. The contest was purely political, the temperance movement not being onsidered worthy of notice. Champion S. Chase (Rep.) is probably elected mayor; Edward Johnson (Dem.), treasurer. Wildburn (Rep.), for police justice, will have the closest run, on account of his connection with the temperance movement, but will be elected. The returns cannot be given till morning.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD. HARTFORD, April 7 .- Returns from all the towns in the State except seven, gives the following result: Ingersoll. 45,936; Harrison, 39,292; Smith 4564. Later returns show that Ingersoil's majority in the State is not far from 2500. The senate stands 17 Democrats to 4 Republicans, and the house 143 Democrats to 96 Republicans and two inde-

The latest and complete returns give the following as the result of the vote

MILWAUKEE. mayor by about seven hundred majority over Edward O'Neil, the Democratic nominee. In many towns and cities of from certain remarks here and there in his sermon and address, we take him to be a man of broad, liberal, catholic views.

This is not military. It has not the first element of a soldier's brave, proud heart about it. He should have learned from General Hooker more than his estimate that! He forgets in his anyiers to describe the strength" was under the orders of a foolish master.

This is not military. It has not the first element of a soldier's brave, proud heart about it. He should have learned from General Hooker more than his estimate that! He forgets in his anyiers to describe the content of the intrinsic strength" was under the orders of a foolish master.

This is not military. It has not the first element of a soldier's brave, proud heart about it. He should have learned from General Hooker more than his estimate that! He forgets in his anyiers to describe the content of the intrinsic strength" was involved; in such places advices indicate the license ticket as generally successful, but where party lines were drawn, Repu content of the intrinsic strength was formed two days after he took command, and that when he left it was not fortified, unless mounting two heavy naval guns made it so. Whose fault was that the first about it. He should have learned from General Hooker more than his estimate generally successful, but where party lines were drawn, Repu content of the first places advices indicate the license ticket as generally successful, but where party lines were drawn, Repu content of the first places advices indicate the license ticket as generally successful, but where party lines were drawn, Repu content of the first places advices indicate the license. the State the question of "license" or "no license" was involved; in such

MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph, April 7.—The city elec-tion to-day resulted in a sweeping Dem-ocratic victory. It is believed that every

election to assure the election of Woods (Dem.) for mayor by about one hundred majority. The balance of the Democratic ticket is certainly elected, except auditor, which is in doubt. The Democrats have elected four certainly, and

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE. form ticket was elected throughout, except members of the council. The ticket was composed of selections from both Republican and Democratic tickets.

INSANE LOCATION.

Humboldt Selected by the Commissioners to Locate the Insane Asylum.

ecial to the Appeal. HUMBOLDT, TENN., April 7 .- The commissioners appointed by the governor to locate the insane asylum for West Tennessee, met at this place this morning at nine o'clock, for the purpose of locating the site for the same. Memphis, Jackson, Humboldt and Brownsville. each, offered the lands, and were p aced in nomination, after which the ballot was taken, resulting in the location of the asylum at Humboldt. The representatives from the other towns wear their defeat with becoming grace.

MARRIED.

HAWKINS-MOORE-On the 7th inst, by Rev. W. E. Boggs, at Mr. C. B. Moore's, the residence of the bride's father, Mr. CHABLES S. HAWRIES, of Little Rock, and Miss BERTIE Moore, of this city. [Nashville and Little Rock papers please copy.]

Funeral services by Rev. Dr. Steadman, at 3 o'clock this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, at 107 A the Alabama Street Church, corner Alabama The full vote of the city is about \$3,000. street and Jones avenue.

> Louisville (Ky.) and Brownsville (Tenn.) papers please copy.

> > IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of Walnut Bend Lodge, No 305, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted: Wheneas, It has pleased God, the Great Architect of the Universe, to take from us our worthy and respected brother, J. J. CLAYTON, who departed this life on the 27th day of February, A.D., 1874 and A.L., 5874; therefore, be it Resided, That in the death of Brother CLAYTON we lose a worthy brother of the fraternity, the neighborhood a good citizen, and the community at large an honest and upright man. Reso red. That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, to whom he was ever a loving and devoted husband and a kind and indulgent parent. Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resalutions be spread upon the minutes of the lodge, and a copy of the tame be furnished to the family of the deceased.

E. H. B. DUPUY,

J. S. DUNN,

F. E. PLATON, Committee.

Walnut Bend, Ark., March 27, 1874.

MASONIC NOTICE. A SPECIAL convocation of Memphis Royal Arch Chapter, No. 25, will be held this (WEDNESDAY) evening, April 8th, at 71/2 o'clock, for work in the

M. E. M. degree.
All M. E. M.'s are fraternally invited.
W. S. MATTHEWS, M. E. H. P.
R. W. SHELTON, Secretary. ap8 OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

EXTRA CLASS.

Morning - Class No. 59. 4 | 27 | 35 | 7 | 45 | 2 | 12 | 26 | 61 | 77 | 41 | 5 | 40 Evening-Class No. 60. 11 | 2 | 38 | 42 | 70 | 53 | 71 | 65 | 3 | 74 | 76 | 51 Memphia, this 7th day of April, 1874.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE. CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, TENN., April S, 1874.
WHEREAS, LY a mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence we have been deprived of one of our number, the Hon. HARRY S, LEE, President of the Board of Aldermen; therefore, according to a time-honored
custom, all members of the city government
are hereby notified to attend the ceremonies
in honor of the lamented dead. in honor of the lamented dead, aps JOHN LOAGUE, Mayor.

BAR MEETING.

THE members of the Bar of Memphis are invited to meet THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the Second Chancery Courtroom, make arrangements to attend the funeral the late Hon. HARRY S. LEE. Services to be held at the Alabama Street Church, corner of Alabama street and Jone avenue, at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, TENS., April 8, 1874.} *** The members of the General Council are requested to meet in the Council Chamber, at 10 o'clock THIS MOBNING, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of Hon. HARRY S. LFE, late President of the Board of Aldermen, who died yesterday afternoon, at 3% o'clock. Respectfully, aps JOHNIOAGUE, Mayor.

JET PALACE, 326 MAIN STREET.

also, an immense line of Fancy Goods, MILWAUKEE, April 7.—At the city election, to-day, Harrison Ludington, Independent Republican, was elected to result of the next 30 days. Come and look for the next 30 days. Come and look for the next 30 days. the next 30 days. Come and look for yourselves. I am determined TO SELL. I. ROESCHER. AGENT, JET PALACE.

> SAXBY'S BRASS AND STRING BANDS

> LEAVE ORDERS AT No. 41 Jefferson and 277 Second Streets, Memphis, Tenn. A LL orders for Balls, Parties, Processions, Picnics, Etc., promptly attended to, at prices to suit the times.

WE OFFER OUR GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES, SOME

At Cost and Below Cost Our stock is full and complete, comprising the very latest Spring Styles and Patterns of

FURNITURE.

CARPETS, LAMBREQUIN & LOOKING-GLASSES MITCHELL, HOFFMAN & CO.,

EVANSVILLE, April 7.—The returns of the city election show that the labor re-

LADIES!

we We have still a large stock of cheap KIBBONS at 25c. per yard-50 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
Also; cheap FANS; SILKS and KID GLOVES, which you will please examine. A well selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, Ruchings, Neekties and Notions, Ladies' Suits and Suitings, iUnderwear, ietc., all at prices to suit the

TAYLOR, JOY & CO. 312 Main St. OPPOSITE PEABODY HOTEL

ARE NOW READY FOR THE

1874 SPRING TRADE! 1874

WITH THEIR CUSTOMARY HEAVY STOCK OF **BOOTS, SHOES and HATS!**

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 233 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN ONLY AT WHOLESALE.

READ THIS FIRST!

THEN COME TO SEE US.

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS WE WILL SELL AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH, LOWER THAN the LOWEST.

800,000 pounds IRON—assorted sizes and of the best quality.
Complete assortment of fine STEELS. 1000 kegs NALS.
2000 PLOWS of the celebrated Hall & Spear make.
100 WAGGONS—Studebaker and other brands.
Wood & Mann Utica STEAM ENGINES and SAWMILLS.
Pittsburg Safe Company's SAFES.
Cold Rolled SHAFTING and HANGERS—warranted stronger and truer than

any other, and other, and STEEL BRUSH GINS. any other.

Guilett's improved MAGNOLIA LIGHT-DRAFT and STEEL BRUSH GINS.
Deering's HORSE ENGINES.

Also, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Hollow-ware, Wagon-makers' Supplies, Railroad Spikes, Stacksmiths' Tools, Cotton Yarn and Rope, Gum Belting, and sundry other articles too tedious o mention. Call upon us. Now is the time To BUY GOODS LOW.

WICKS, TERRY & CO.. 37 UNION ST.

MILLINERY, MILLINERY! STEWART, DOHERTY & CO.

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AND FANCY GOODS IN THE CITY. 1 It comprises Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, Silks, Ties, Veils,

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Hepworth Dixon, author of "Spiritual

Hepworth Dixon, author of "Spiritual Wives," etc." editor of the London "Athenaum,," says: "Your talents as a speaker are of the first order." Charles Reade, the novellst, says: "Your ad-fress was the most successful of the evening, it was wit, pathos and facts, marvellously combined." Edwin Chadwick, the poet, writes: "You have the true poetle faculty, and your lectures that I have heard are gems of wit and eloquence."

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The Rev. Dr. Allan, Church of England, London, says: "I have several times heard Mr. Curr lecture, as his Chairman. I have great pleasure in commending him as a very able and useful lecturer, and an approved minister of the Church of Christ." The Rev. Ruben Seddon, minister of the largest Congressional Church in London, writes: "I have known Mr. Curr for many years, and heard him lecture in my church and elsewhere several times. He is one of the and elsewhere several times. He is one of the most popular lecturers in the United Kingdom, and would ask for him the confidence and support of our American brethren."

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Prof. Alian Curr has lectured 42 times in New York, 51 times in Baltimore and in Rich-mond, Washington, Louisville, Nashville, etc., to delighted sudiences. Cut out and preserve.

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Memphis, April 7, 1874.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY request of the beneficiary, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the sheriff's office, Greenlaw Building, Second street, Memphis, Tenn., between the hours of Il a.m. and I p.m.,

Friday, May| the 8th, 1874, ake; thence west and parallel with Beale st. feet to a stake; thence nerth and paral-il with DeSoto street 120 feet to the south line f Beale street; thence east with the south

NEW MILLINERY GOODS! AT 240 MAIN STREET. MRS. M. A. CUTTING.

Notice In Bankruptey. District Court of the United States, District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Joseph Coll, Bankrupt. Coll, Bankrupt.

A WARRANT in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph Coll, of the county of Sheiby, State of Tennessee, and District aforesaid, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Memphis, In said District, on the 22d day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the office of T. J. Latham, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.

Apple U. S. Marshal.

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